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Chas. S. Lewis III

THE SOUTHERN REMEDY

Governors of Georgia.

Organization of the Democratic Party.

Mistaken Policy of the Democrats in

Buying Doubtful Politicians.

Connection between the Politics of
Georgia and of the United States.

BY JAMES H. RODGERS.

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PREFACE.

In offering to the public the "Southern Remedy," I have maturely considered what I believe to be the best interest of the Southern States, the Farming Interest particularly, not only pecuniarily but politically, and I believe it the best policy of the people of the South to adopt the measure here proposed.

For the purpose of showing the relation in which the Democratic party stand to the Whigs of the Revolution, I have given a list of the Governors of Georgia (and their politics), from the settling of the State to the present time; the organization of the Democratic party; the time and the people who organized it; bad policy of buying doubtful politicians, illustrated by several *examples*; and each President of the United States and the complexion of their administration, which will make a short and convenient reference for the politician.

JAS. H. RODGERS.

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Chapter I.

SOUTHERN REMEDY.

The Democratic Party has now the responsibility of saving the United States from the combined power of Northern fanatics, viz., Black Republicans, Know-Nothings, Whigs, Federalists, and all the disaffected of every party in the Union, and it therefore becomes them to commence the work in earnest, and not again commit themselves to the weak and foolish course heretofore pursued by them, of passing resolutions in their Conventions to dissolve the ties that bind them to the Union, for certain causes, and (when these causes have taken place), of abandoning the grounds first taken, and again to pass similar resolutions, but to be again abandoned. These resolutions have given strength and encouragement to fanaticism, and have become a by-word and reproach to the State, and to all political parties of the South. Since the power is now in the hands of the Democrats, it is a duty they owe themselves and their country to preserve the Constitution, which can be effected in but one way, viz., by establishing a Direct Trade with Europe. This individual enterprise cannot succeed under our present commercial relations. Then let each State, on its own account, through its Legislature, begin the work and it will be finished, provided they have the will, for the means are at hand to accomplish it. The State should have a sufficient amount of scrip struck, founded on its staple productions, and to be used for no other purpose than the purchase of these productions, or those of the adjoining States having the same staple; and then nothing should be received for the produce, but its own scrip or the specie. This will give us a currency that will at all times be at par or above par—put us out of the reach of Northern capital, and turn exchange in our favor. To illustrate: say that the Cotton crop of Georgia, for one year, should be worth only ten millions of dollars; it would save to the farming interest, in interest, seven hundred thousand dollars, and in exchange, three hundred thousand (besides expenses), and from 25 to 50 per cent. on our consumptions. By these means, we would be enabled to establish a Direct Trade with Europe; would have no more panics in money matters; and in a few years would be placed in a situation to perfect our system of Internal Improvement, and make

the South what God and nature designed her to be, viz., the garden spot of the world. All this can be done when the people will it. Is it not strange, that instead of doing and acting for ourselves, we suffer Northern merchants to control our finances entirely, we, all the time, paying tribute to them; and the North continually quarrelling with us about our domestic affairs, over which it could have no influence, did we not give up the control of our staple productions? Let us, then, unite as one man; set ourselves right in our commercial relations; and leave to our posterity the heritage which our Revolutionary sires bequeathed to us, viz., the Constitution of the United States unimpaired, and the blessing of a Constitutional Democracy. To attain this, the way is plain. By an Act of the Legislature authorizing the Governor to have a sufficient amount of scrip struck to purchase the entire crop of the State, and then elect by Legislature, a President for the State, and one Director from each Congressional district, whose duty it shall be to appoint a Cotton Inspector in each of the following cities, viz., Atlanta, Augusta, Savannah, Brunswick, Darien, Macon, Oglethorpe, Albany, Columbus, or any other place that may be required for the convenience of the farming interest; which inspector shall examine all the Cotton that may be offered in the market where he is located, and certify to a fair valuation of said Cotton, according to quality. Thus, if the owner wishes to receive Cotton scrip on said valuation, an Agent, appointed by the Directors, shall pay a fair price for the Cotton; the scrip to be in bills of from \$5 to \$100; the Cotton thus purchased to be sold for specie or scrip. If the farmer wishes, of course he has a right to sell his Cotton to whoever he chooses, without having it inspected; but, as the intention is to establish a Direct Trade with Europe, and at the same time to give the farmer a fair price for his Cotton, it will be necessary to have an Inspector, as the State cannot enter into competition with the Cotton speculator, but will give a fair price to whoever may offer Cotton for sale, whether farmer, street-buyer or speculator; and when it is purchased by the State, it should be held until a fair remunerating price can be got for it (covering all expenses), payment in every instance to be taken in scrip or specie; and the Cotton, thus purchased, to be put in the European market, unless otherwise ordered by a majority of the Board of Commissioners. By securing a sound currency in this manner, in a very few years the people will be put out of debt, and will be enabled to carry out the system of Internal Improvement to the best advantage; and to establish a system of education, the benefits of which will extend to every child in the State; and then fanatics will hide their heads in confusion and despair—!

might have added *shame*, but who ever heard of a fanatic blushing? A thing that has no soul suffer his cheek mantled with a blush?—never! no, never!

For twenty or thirty years, the North has expected to see the South take her own business in hand, and adopt a system of trade which would deprive the North of the profits of the labor of the South; and, in order to turn the attention of Southerners away from their real interest, has raised the cry of “Abolition of Slavery,” while the people of the South have never taken a single step to free themselves from Northern rule; and the financial policy of the Government will be controlled by Northern capitalists until we throw off the yoke by establishing a Direct Trade with Europe. (As to Slavery, it might be said, *par parenthesis*, that labor must be performed by human hands. The South chooses the black man for a servant, while the North chooses the white man for a slave. Let any disinterested person contrast the conditions of the two and say which is preferable. The Southerner, for his own interest, will guard his negroes from disease, nurse them through sickness, and have all needful attention bestowed upon them. They have to work for their masters through the day, but at night they seek their cabins with no care for the morrow, and when age comes on and their labor is of no consequence, the law compels their owners to provide for their wants. How different the condition of Northern servants! They are paid their scanty wages, and if, on their way to their miserable abodes, they should fall a prey to disease, their aristocratic employers feel it in no way incumbent upon them to bestow the least notice upon their inferiors; and yet they will gather their families around the fireside and read of the cruelties practiced upon the Southern slaves, until they shed tears of sympathy for the “poor benighted African,” while their own servants, discharged for sickness, probably, may be starving at their very doors. While the people of the North evidently wish Slavery abolished in the South, that they may find employment which is now given to negroes, what negro would exchange places with a Northern servant? Not one in ten thousand.)

And now, fellow citizens of the South, press forward for the salvation of your country. Instead of “old issues” and party divisions, let the watchword be “Direct Trade with Europe, and the manner in which it is to be effected;” and at the next election, elect no man who is not in favor of this trade; and when it is established, we shall occupy the place our Revolutionary fathers intended—be freemen in *fact* and not alone in *name*, and may sit under our own “vine and fig tree” and worship God in our own way, “while none dare molest or make us afraid.”

Chapter II.

GOVERNORS OF GEORGIA.

OGLETHORPE. The object of this work is to set forth the political history of Georgia; but as a list of the successive Governors of our "Empire State" will be interesting to almost every one, as well as a convenient reference, one will here be given. The Colony of Georgia was taken possession of by British subjects, about the twentieth of January of the year 1733, under a Charter from the King of England, granted to Gen. James Edward Oglethorpe, and others. Oglethorpe, in person, together with one hundred and sixteen settlers, in the King's name, took possession of the State (the grant extending from Savannah to Mississippi), and settled at Yamacraw, where he "marked out a town and called it Savannah." He was thus appointed first Governor of Georgia. On his arrival, he entered into a treaty with the Indians, and used all the means in his power to render the settlers comfortable. He remained with them until 1748, when he returned to England.

STEPHENS. The Governorship now devolved upon William Stephens, who discharged, with fidelity, the duties of his office, until forced, on account of feeble health, to resign it. He was succeeded by

PARKER—who held the office of Governor until the surrender of the Charter of the Province of Georgia, which took place in 1754; after which the King appointed

JOHN REYNOLDS—with the title "Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of his Majesty's Province of Georgia." He was succeeded by

HENRY ELLIS—"Governor-in-Chief," &c., and under his administration was settled the long dispute between the Bosworths (Creek Indians), and the Colony of Georgia. He was highly esteemed by the people over whom he presided. He solicited a recall, which was granted, and

Sir JAMES WRIGHT—was appointed in his place in 1760. Even at that early day, the people of Georgia began to claim the rights of freemen, and very soon after the appointment of Governor Wright, the spirit of liberty seemed to be infused into the bosoms of a great many of the inhabitants of the Colony, and he passed an act, by authority in him vested, attainting of "high treason" against the King, all persons that he believed would attach themselves to what was then called the "Liberty Party," by which party he was forced to leave the Colony, and

JAMES HABERSHAM—succeeded him, by authority of the royal commission which commissioned Governor Wright. He was a Royalist and strenuously advocated the right of the King to govern the Colony of Georgia. He died in 1775, and was succeeded by

WILLIAM ERVEN—who was the first Governor that ever espoused the cause of Liberty in Georgia. By his patriotic conduct, he battled the schemes of the Tories, who then had a majority in the Colony, and

so managed the State affairs, as to keep the government in his own hands until he could transfer it to the hands of the Sons of Liberty.

ARCHIBALD BULLOCH—succeeded Erven, and their principles were similar. He was the first man that ever read the Declaration of Independence in the State, and publicly advocated American Independence. But this brave patriot was not long permitted to lift his voice in behalf of the dearest of human rights. He lived only a few months after his appointment, and upon his death,

BUTTON GWINNETT—was appointed Governor. He was a friend of American Liberty, and a Signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was, unfortunately, killed in a duel with Gen. McIntosh, in 1777.

JOHN ADAMS TREULTEN—was elected Governor on the 8th of May, 1777, by a large majority over Button Gwinnett. He was a true Son of Liberty—foremost among those who advocated the cause of American Freedom. In 1780, an act was passed, disqualifying certain persons from holding an office in the State of Georgia, and Mr. Treulten thereby received the *honorable* title of “Rebel Governor.”

JOHN HOUSTON—was elected Governor on the 8th of January, 1778. He was a warm advocate of the Revolution, and a great terror to the Tories. In 1784, he was again elected, and acquitted himself with honor in all the various stations to which he was called.

JOHN WEREAT—was President of the Executive Council, and Acting Governor in 1782. He was a firm friend and faithful supporter of the Revolution.

GEORGE WALTON—was elected Governor in 1779. A true patriot, he fought the battles of his country, and freely shed his blood in defence of her liberties.

RICHARD HOWLEY—was elected January 4th, 1780. A brave upholder of his country's rights; but, during his administration, the British and Tories overrun the country, and he was compelled to leave the State. He, therefore, retreated to North Carolina, to escape the imprisonment of himself and his Council.

STEPHEN HEARD—distinguished himself in many hard fought battles, in the cause of American Independence, against the Indians and Tories.

NATHAN BROWNSON—elected in 1781, contributed by his profound talents and inestimable services, to the attainment of the liberty we now enjoy.

JOHN MARTIN—elected in 1782, was one of the first to advocate a separation from the British Government.

LYMAN HALL—elected in 1783, was one of the Signers of the Declaration.

SAMUEL ELBERT—elected in 1785, was a soldier in the Revolution, and, as Colonel in the Army, had done his grateful country good and able service.

EDWARD TELFAIR—elected in 1786-7, and again in 1790-3; was an advocate of Liberty and Independence.

GEORGE MATTHEWS—elected in 1790, was a commanding officer in the Revolution, under Gen. Washington, and fought with courage and bravery the battles of his country.

GEORGE HANDLY—elected in 1788, was a Revolutionary soldier, a Colonel in the Continental troops. He was engaged during the whole struggle for Independence, and quitted not the battle-field until our “Stars and Stripes” waved proudly over the *free* soil of America.

JARED IRWIN—elected in 1796, was also a Revolutionary Patriot, and as commander, has rendered great service to his country. In 1797, when the Democratic party was organized, Governor Irwin took an active part in that organization, and may be said to have been at the head of that party. The Tories, and those who took British protection, became then, and have ever since been, the opposers of Democracy.

JAMES JACKSON—elected in 1799, refused to take the oath of office.

DAVID EMANUEL—acted as Governor from 1799 to 1802, while he was President of the Senate, the office of Governor being at that time vacant.

JOSIAH TATNALL—a true patriot and an espouser of the Revolutionary cause.

JOHN MILLEDGE—was a Revolutionary soldier, and one of the band that made a prisoner of Governor Wright at the commencement of the struggle.

DAVID B. MITCHELL—elected in 1809, was a Scotchman by birth, and the first Governor *elected* in Georgia that had not taken a part in the Revolution.

PETER EARLY—elected in 1813, was a native of Virginia, but unknown in the Revolution.

WILLIAM RABUN—acted as Governor while President of the Senate in 1817, but was elected Governor the same year. He died in 1819.

MATTHEW TALBOT—acted as Governor while President of the Senate. He was a Virginian, and came to Georgia about the close of the Revolution, and when the Democrats organized, he was one of them, and died in 1827, the candidate of that party for Governor. The election would have taken place in October. He had no superior in point of devotion to the interests of the people, and to the support of the principles of Democracy.

JOHN CLARK—was elected Governor in 1819, and again in 1821. A hero in the Revolution, he filled several important Military offices, having entered into the service of his country at the early age of 14 years. By his courage and activity he rose from the rank of Lieutenant in a Volunteer Company, to that of Major, being then only 16. His devotion to the cause of Liberty, and his determined efforts to defeat the schemes of the Tories and the allies of Great Britain, in whatever shape they appeared, have won for him the hatred of those against whom he acted, and that hatred was, to the day of his death, unmitigated. All that they and their descendants could array against him, either by false accusations, or in any other way calculated to injure him, politically or personally, has been faithfully tried. He headed the Democratic party of Georgia, from the time of its organization till he left the State in 1827. He was the pride of the Whigs of the Revolution, and the Democrats of 1797 to 1827 “delighted to honor him.” He died in

Florida, October 15th, 1832. His death was deeply lamented by the Democratic party of this State, and was a source of rejoicing to the Tories, their descendants and their allies. May his ashes rest in peace—his spirit shine in the army of his God in Heaven.

GEORGE M. TROUP—was elected by the Legislature in 1823—a session long to be remembered on account of the traitorous act of two of its members, who sold out to what was then called the “Crawford party.” His birth-place was out of the jurisdiction of the State, said to be in what is now Alabama. Although Mr. Troup was not of the “Revolutionary Stock,” he was a man of talent, and long the opposer of Democracy, but died one of its warmest supporters.

JOHN FORSYTH—elected in 1827 by the Troup party, was opposed by Matthew Talbot, the Democratic candidate, who died a few days before the election, so that Mr. Forsyth was elected without opposition. He was very talented, and although he opposed Democracy in Georgia, after Mr. Crawford’s defeat for President, he became a friend to Jackson’s election, an advocate of Jackson’s administration, and finally a member of Jackson’s Cabinet. He was a native of Virginia.

GEORGE R. GILMER—was elected in 1828. He was an Independent candidate against Joel Crawford, the candidate of the Troup party. Gilmer was supported by the Democratic party, and elected by a large majority; but he scarcely recognized that party as a free people, and at the next election they defeated him by running a true Democrat, Wilson Lumpkin. Gilmer was again elected in 1837. His family was unknown in Georgia, during the Revolution.

WILSON LUMPKIN—was elected in 1830, and again in 1832. He was elected by the Democratic party, of which he was a member, and had been ever since he had arrived to years of maturity. He was a Virginian by birth.

WILLIAM SCHLEY—elected in 1835, was an uncompromising Democrat—a true friend to Georgia. He was defeated in 1837 by Gilmer. He lost his election by his inclination for Internal Improvement, but has *never* surrendered his principles. It can be said of Governor Schley, “There is a Democrat of the Old School; a Strict-constructionist; one of those that make up the salvation of the Union, of the State.”

CHARLES J. McDONALD—was elected in 1839, and again in 1841. A Democrat of the Old School, a Strict-constructionist of the Constitution, a States Rights politician of the first order, a son of a Revolutionary soldier, and a jurist of the highest rank; a friend to his country and his country’s cause; a man of the people and the people’s man; one whom the Democrats have ever “delighted to honor.” Of *such* a man it may be truly said, “He is the noblest work of God.”

GEORGE W. CRAWFORD—was elected in 1843, and again in 1845. He was *ever* an opposer of the principles of Democracy.

GEORGE W. TOWNS—was elected in 1847 and again in 1849. He was a native Georgian, and the son of a Revolutionary soldier.

HOWELL COBB—was elected in 1851, under the name and style of a “Constitutional Union man,” combined with the Whig party to defeat the Democrats, although he claimed to belong to the last mentioned

party himself. The Whigs thought to get control of the State by using Cobb as a tool, and *vice versa*. It was manifestly the design of both to break down the Democratic party; and perhaps, to organize under a new name and rule, the Government of the State; but *they were deceived, sorely disappointed*. Cobb "dropped back" to the Democrats; the Whigs mostly went into a new organization calling themselves "Know Nothings," and some of the Democrats had taken such a stand against Democracy that they could not "fall back." A few of our Ex-Judges and Ex-Solicitors, and a great many of the "rank and file" took Know Nothing protection, and followed in the wake of Millard Fillmore, of "Erie Letter" and "Cuba Proclamation" memory, led by *would-be* Gov. Ben. Hill—(25cts. Ben).

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON—elected in 1853, and again in 1855. He was a true "State's Rights Constitutional Democrat;" in talent unsurpassed by any man of his age in the United States, and if he lives, will be known in the councils of the Nation.

JOSEPH E. BROWN—was elected in 1857. A Democrat of talents of the highest order, has just entered upon the duties of his office, and gives promise to the Democratic party that the confidence reposed in him will not be abused. His star is in the ascendancy, and he bids fair to become the most popular Governor that has ever presided over the interests of our cherished State.

Thus we've had in Georgia, since the settlement of the State by British subjects in 1733, forty-five (45) Governors—7 Royalists, 21 Revolutionists, 10 Democrats, and 7 "Anti-Democrats," "Consolidationists," "Modern Whigs," "Know Nothings," "Federalists," or *anything* but Democrats.

Chapter III.

ORGANIZATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

A sketch of the political history of Georgia, up to the time of the Revolution, has been given in the preceding chapter. With Thomas Jefferson for a leader, the Democratic party was organized in 1796-7, just twenty-one years from the commencement of the Revolution, which period seems to have been noted for change in the State of Georgia. The Royalists were called "Tories," and thus there were two distinct parties in Georgia in 1775, and they have remained so till the present day (1858). There was, also, a *third* party, which must not be overlooked, viz. those who took British protection, during the Revolution, and who, in their own opinion, were superior to either Whigs or Tories. Loyalty to the Crown forbade their fighting for liberty, and cowardice forbade their fighting for the King, notwithstanding they proudly called

themselves his "loyal subjects." They were, and their descendants have ever been, most violent opposers to Democracy. They seem to regard its very name with a kind of holy horror, and almost *scringe* when they hear its principles advocated. Their feeling is probably akin to that experienced by their ancestors, when they expected to feel the *very agreeable* sensations of the hangman's cord about their necks, on account of their opposition to liberty, and although the Whigs of the Revolution not only spared their lives, but made them equals in all the rights of freemen, yet they, together with the descendants of the Tories, have ever kept up a separate organization, under some name which clearly defines their opposition to Democracy. At the close of the Revolution, and after the Confederation, the Revolutionary party gained the ascendancy, and retained the government of Georgia, by keeping a Revolutionary soldier at the helm as Governor, until 1809, when D. B. Mitchell, a Scotchman by birth, and one who came to America after the Revolution, was elected Governor.

About this time, the Democratic took the name of the "Clark party," and the opposition party that of the "Crawford party." The assuming of the names, "Clark" and "Crawford," grew out of a personal difficulty between William H. Crawford, whose family took British protection in the Revolution, (see "Sherwood's History of Georgia,") and John Clark, the son of Gen. Elijah Clark, a Revolutionary patriot, who proved his devotion to freedom's cause by many battles, bravely fought. John Clark was not only the son of a hero, but a hero himself. He enlisted at the age of fourteen, and by his bravery and address, was honored with the appointment of Major before he was sixteen, and the Tories of the Revolution dreaded and feared *Jack Clark*, (as he was then called), and their descendants hate the name of Clark, up to the present day, (1858). The quarrel grew out of charges preferred against Clark by Judge Tait, and Crawford. Tait was then presiding Judge of the Superior Court, and at a Court held in Green Co., had induced a man by the name of *McLeary*, (or something of the sort,) to make a confession, implicating the character of Gen. John Clark. Clark received notice of their *friendly* proceedings while in Wilkes Co., and immediately set out for Greensborough, but met Judge Tait at Bowling Green, on his way to Lexington, whither Crawford had preceded him. When met by Clark, Tait was ordered to alight from his carriage, which he accordingly did, and Mr. Clark, *then and there, horsewhipped* him, until he (Clark) was satisfied that he could bear it no longer.

He then "let him go," and proceeded to Lexington, with the intention of settling with Mr. Crawford, probably in the same manner, but was met by a friend of Crawford's with a challenge to fight a duel. Clark accepted it, upon condition that they should fight until one of them was killed. This, Mr. Crawford agreed to, and a place of meeting was appointed. (West bank of Apalachee river, then the boundary line between the Whites and Indians.) On the eve of the meeting, for some cause unknown to us, Mr. Clark's second, John Forsyth, informed him that he "could not attend him." This intelligence, however, was not productive of the expected result, for Mr. Clark instantly replied, that

he "expected to do his own fighting, and could easily dispense with his services." The duelists met at the place appointed, and at the first fire Clark's ball took effect and shattered Crawford's arm, upon which he (Crawford) refused to fight any longer. This ended the personal quarrel, but the citizens of Georgia took the names of "Clark" and "Crawford," the Democrats being "Clark men," and the opposers of Democracy "Crawford men." Under the organization of 1797 the Clark party took the name of "Democratic party," and the opposition party called themselves "Federalists," until the election of Mr. Jefferson, whose popularity caused those in Georgia to change their name to "Jeffersonian Republicans." This was the situation of the parties when Mr. Madison was elected President of the United States and war measures began to agitate the country. The people then assumed different attitudes—the Democrats were in favor of a war with Great Britain, and the "Anti-Democrats" became the peace party, were opposed to war, and did all they could to justify the British Government in the course pursued in relation to pressing our seamen into their service. After war was declared, there was organized in Georgia a strong company for the purpose of providing the British with provisions, cotton, &c. This illicit trade was carried on by a part of the citizens of Georgia, while another part were fighting the battles of our Country, to secure the liberty for which their forefathers freely shed their blood and spent their treasures. But as it is decreed that "all things must have their end," so had this business of smuggling, in the year 1813. The army, marching through the lower part of the State, came upon the allies of Great Britain who were engaged in the trade, captured a part of their goods and made the discovery that they had smuggled many more, and had them deposited in different parts of the State. Information and proof of the same were given to the Legislature during the session of 1813, but the interests of the smugglers were sufficient to secure them Legislative protection, and a resolution was passed that their proceedings should not be inquired into. (See resolution on pages 1224-25 of Lamar's Digest.) Another cause of division among the people of Georgia, grew out of the decision of the Judges of the Superior Court, relative to a law of the Legislature, called the "alleviating law," passed in 1812. There were then in the State seven judges—six of them Crawford men, and one, Judge Dooly, a Clark man. The six Crawford judges pronounced the "alleviating law" to be "unconstitutional," and commanded the collecting officers to proceed with their business, disregarding the act of the Legislature; while Dooly decided that those in *his* circuit should be governed by the Legislature, which decision rendered him very popular, so that at the next election Dooly and six other judges belonging to the Clark party were elected, and the six Crawford judges were defeated. From the time of that election, till the election of judges was given to the people, every man was obliged to say for whom he would vote for judge, and as a party man, was to vote for a judge of his own party. It has always been the business of Anti-Democratic Judges to oppress Democrats, whenever they were able either to injure them pecuniarily or otherwise.

They seem to regard it as a religious duty, if possible, to avenge themselves on the descendants of the Whigs of the Revolution for the victory their fathers obtained over the British and Tories. They consider it a tribute of respect to the memory of their ancestors, and they never permit an opportunity to escape. If they confined themselves to "fair means," their conduct would be less reprehensible. But we will pass on to further proof of their opposition. Although they opposed the war with all the warmth of spirit they could muster, until its close, such were the national advantages gained by it, that they changed their position, and all at once, became in Georgia "Jeffersonian Republican Democrats," while their Northern brethren styled themselves "National Republicans." They were still allied, however, but as the smuggling of merchandize was done away with by a declaration of peace, it was thought more profitable to smuggle *African negroes*! So they organized a company, with the Governor at the head of it, when he resigned his office and accepted the appointment of "Creek Indian Agent," and located at the Creek Agency on Flint River, (now in Crawford Co.) and placed an agent at St. Marks, in Florida.

They commenced the operation of shipping negroes from Africa and landing them in Florida, (which was then a Spanish province,) and having them brought up to Flint River Agency, by Indians to whom they gave a bill of sale. They were then taken to Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, and sold as "low country Georgia negroes." Thus, thousands were introduced contrary to the laws of the United States, but this trade was at last detected, and while John Clark was Governor of Georgia he sent proper information to Washington and had the Creek Agent removed, and all of the negroes found at that agency (about 350) taken and sold, and the money deposited in the treasury of the State. There were others taken at Savannah and not yet sold, when a suit was commenced in the United States Court against the State of Georgia, by a man under the name of "Juan Madraza," for the recovery of the negroes and money, which suit was progressing when the Crawford party received power by the purchase of two traitors, whom, we blush to say, were elected as Clark men or Democrats. The Legislature then passed a resolution to pay the money for which the Africans had been sold, and to deliver those not yet sold to William Bowen, the agent in the African speculation, upon his filing in the executive office a receipt from the man "Juan Madraza," in full for the negroes taken by the authority of the State. (See resolution on page 56 of Dawson's Digest). But it was now discovered that Madraza was a fictitious name, only used to cover that of the real smuggler, and the Crawford party, under a new name, viz. the "Troup party," passed the aforesaid resolution, thinking they would, at least, redeem the State from any stain that might rest upon her, and take it upon themselves, taking the money and negroes from Madraza the Spaniard, and giving them to William Bowen as above said. (See Dawson's Digest, page 65.) Thus the actions of this party show their devotion to the Union in 1825-6 to be the same as in 1813 in relation to smuggled goods. Thus through the war of 1812, we find the division between the parties as clearly marked

as during the Revolution. We see the Democrats fighting for their country, while the opposition party are feeding the enemy, oppressing, by the decisions of their judges, the soldiers fighting in their country's cause, violating the laws of the United States by introducing Africans into Georgia, and protecting smugglers by resolutions passed by their Legislature and sanctioned by the Governor. (See Dawson's Digest.)

In 1819, John Clark, he whose name the Democrats had adopted, and whom they ever "delighted to honor" for his patriotic service in the Revolution, was elected Governor of Georgia. This election aroused the party opposed to Democracy, to renewed efforts, to injure, in every possible way, Clark himself, or the party that supported him. Mr. Crawford had for some time aspired to the Presidency, and, in order to secure the vote of Georgia, it was necessary to put down the Clark party; so the Crawford party had a Convention which was attended by Mr. Crawford himself, and Martin Van Buren, when the "Abercrombie resolutions" were adopted. Agreeably to these resolutions the party appointed a committee in every county in the State, with orders to attend all the elections, and get a candidate to call himself a "Crawford man," then to use every exertion to procure his election, and thus to secure the interests of the party. Orders were then given to the Inferior Courts, to turn every Democrat out of the Grand Jury's box. It was then made the duty of the Grand Jury to endeavor, in all cases, to bring charges against Clark men, and, if possible, to find true bills against them, but *if they would change their politics*, to release them. They, further, took the Sheriff of the State into their "care and keeping," and whenever he had money to collect, if the defendant was a Democrat, and would promise to vote for the Crawford party at the next election, all possible leniency was to be shown him, so as not to force payment until after the election. They also appointed missionaries for the new counties that were then being organized, whose business it was to traduce the character of the Clark party, by every means in their power, and to caution all new-comers against forming an intimacy with any of that party, representing them as anything but honest or honorable, and getting strangers to call themselves "Crawford men." Thus, by the above organization, they got the political power from the hands of the Democratic party, and retained the Executive and Legislative, from 1824 to 1830, when the "Troup party," as it was then called, showed its devotion to the Laws and Constitution of the United States, by going into nullification, as in 1813; by feeding the British while at war against their country, as in 1825-26; by protecting the smugglers of Africans.

In 1830, the Democratic party gained the power in both the Executive and Legislative departments which they retained for six years. In 1836, the opposition to Democracy under the name of "States Rights men," again succeeded in the State's election, and under that administration, the great Whig party was organized for National purposes, viz: to defeat the Democrats of the United States in the Presidential election, to come off in 1840. This organization took all the disaffected of all parties throughout the United States—the Federalists, who had assumed the name of National Republicans—Abolitionists—Anti-Masons—Uni-

ted States Bank Men, and every other name that had been arrayed against Democracy, and in Georgia, the Crawford or Troup party—the Nullifiers of 1832—the States' Rights men of 1834, Whigs or "Coons," and "Tariff men" in 1837.

In 1850, the Constitutional Union party was organized for the defeat of the Democratic, not from principle, for to this day, we have never seen an opposer to Democracy who was in favor of the Constitution.—This organization was not confined to one State, but was seized by the opposers to Democracy in all the Southern States; and in Georgia, it took from the Democratic party about ten thousand votes, which, however, they recovered with interest as soon as it was ascertained that the above mentioned party was only a deeply laid scheme to secure the election of Millard Fillmore. But the organization of that party was a death-blow to Fillmore. The Northern Whigs believing he had sold himself to the South, gave him up and nominated Scott, but Gen. Scott had actually disobeyed the Whigs, gone to Mexico, and fought the battles of his country, which forfeited all claims to the confidence of that portion of Whigs in Georgia that clung to Daniel Webster, the strongest pillar of the Federalists, although he was *dead*. Their failure in that election, and the divisions caused by running both a Scott and a Webster ticket, compelled them to re-organize. With its heads, Clay and Webster, the Whig party had fallen, and there were none left who were able to control it. To have Governor Seward, of New York, for a leader, was out of the question, for though his principles were such as they gloried in, yet his honesty in avowing them had rendered him so unpopular in Georgia and the other Southern States, that a meeting was called in Philadelphia, and an organization formed under the name of "Know Nothings," in the Southern States; "Native Americans," in a part of the North and West, and in the rest of the North and North-West, "Black Republicans." Thus, by this organization, they thought to get all of the Whigs and a part of the disaffected Democrats, by which they expected to carry the Presidential election for 1856. But change of name had lost a great deal of its novelty, and Know Nothingism was a complete failure in the South, Maryland excepted, which State proved loyal to Federalism under all its assumed names, and gave a Know Nothing vote to Millard Fillmore, for President, notwithstanding he had never denied being the author of his "Erie letter," his "Texan boundary position" in 1850, and his "Crittenden proclamation," in relation to Cuba, denying the Crittenden company the Constitutional protection of the United States, which had been given by a special treaty with Spain—the right of a trial by Jury, for any offense, no matter how great, as well as the right to choose his own counsel. Yet, by authority of a proclamation issued by Millard Fillmore, the Spanish authorities of Cuba shot down *fifty-two* American citizens, without trial of any sort, by order of the Captain General of Cuba, who, when an effort was made to interfere in behalf of the prisoners, produced the proclamation of the President of the United States, as ample authority for his proceedings. And *yet*, Maryland gave him her vote, and the Know-Nothings of Georgia would have done the same, had the power been

theirs. So we see that opposition to Democracy in our State, is as strong in 1857 as in 1776, and it is from the descendants of the same race of people, which has, from the commencement of the Revolution to the present day, (1858) under different names, opposed the principles of Democracy from the first of its organization.



Chapter IV.

MISTAKEN POLICY OF THE DEMOCRATS IN BUYING DOUBTFUL POLITICIANS.

In this chapter will be given a sketch of the conduct of several individuals, which will illustrate that of a great many, showing in what manner the Democratic party has been weakened hitherto, and we humbly trust it will serve as a caution in future.

First, let us present the case of one who was the son of a Revolutionary soldier—"rocked in the cradle of Democracy." About the time of his majority, party spirit ran high, and he, being of a timid nature, and living in a county strongly arrayed against Democracy, took no decided part as a politician until influenced by his friends and relatives to become a "Crawford man." This put him in business as an Attorney, and he followed the fortunes of that party—was elected to the Legislature in 1832, and helped them organize the Senate with Nullifiers, but Mr. Forsyth's appearance, and his speech, delivered in the Methodist Church at Milledgeville, changed his course, and he became a strong "Union man," and actually rejoiced that he had again fallen into the ranks of Democracy. He remained a member of the Democratic party until the organization of the Whig or "Coon" party, with which he was so much delighted, that he became one of its missionaries, and went all over the State to abuse Van Buren and the Sub Treasury, although he had been one of the foremost individuals in the State to have Van Buren nominated. He followed the "Coon family," until their *skins* became worthless in Georgia, and their *tails* amputated by their own trap, John Tyler. He then began to see something very inviting in the "Polk berry," so that the next we hear of him, he is *again* a Democrat, repudiating the "Coon," the "Cider," the "Pepper," the "Clay," and all that belongs to Whiggery, even Daniel Webster. This was from 1832 to 1845. He had been a "Troup man," a "Troup Union man," a "Van Buren Democrat," and "Coon-skin Whig," but now, he knew that the truest political principles were those of Democracy, and the Democrats

having confidence in him, gave him an office of trust and profit (1849.) But, (Oh instability, thy name is *changeable politician*!) we next find him allied to the ancient enemy of Democracy, and now, in his own proper name, with official honors conferred by the Democratic party, he makes an assault against Democracy through the public Journals of the State, with all the venom of a fiend of the "lower regions," and if a puff of his poisonous breath could have obliterated the name of Democracy and blasted it forever, it would not have been withholden. But the idol who had wrought this change in this Georgian, this man of "great renown," was Millard Fillmore, who, by gaining the confidence of Georgia and Mississippi, had lost that of the Whig party of the United States, and Gen. Scott had been nominated, but our hero being too high-minded to support a man who "fought the poor Mexicans," cast his suffrage for the great leader of the Federalists of the United States, (1852) Daniel Webster, (dead.) Here was opened for him an extensive field for the abuse of Franklin Pierce. He called him "Red Republican," "Abolitionist," and every other name malignity could invent. During Pierce's administration, this man of "Erie letter," &c., was candidate for the last order of the old Federal party, viz: the Know Nothing party, and in Georgia, our "individual," again, "took the stump," and showed his devotion for that party by his many speeches and his constant 'lectioneering for Fillmore. The last we heard of him he was cursing the Irish, and was firmly convinced that they will ruin the country, unless the Constitution be altered to prohibit their becoming citizens under 21 years' residence, although his grand-father was a native of Ireland. Thus, every year has the Democratic party been weakened by such members as the above mentioned. They claim to bring strength to the party by voting with it, and expect an office for the first vote, and if they fail to get one, they accuse the Democrats of ingratitude, and immediately commence to abuse them. I would say to the Democrats, pay them in *money*, (if you pay them at all,) but not in *office*, for a bought *white* man is very poor property. If he has sold himself once, he will sell again, if it be to his interest. "Buy not at all." If a man is in principle a Democrat, you cannot make him anything else, and *vice versa*.

About this time there were some honest changes in the ranks of the Whigs. They believed that justice required of the South, united action, and, accordingly, fell in with the Democrats, and have remained firmly fixed in their principles, but I would mention some changes not of the above order, which took place in strong Democratic counties. I will give the history of one Whig, who, in certain respects, has but too many brothers in Georgia. About the time of Gov. Towns's call for a Convention, this individual took strong grounds against the Convention, and said that Towns ought to be turned out of office for calling it, notwithstanding he was forced to do so by the unanimous vote of both branches of the Legislature of 1849. The Whig party had taken the name of "Constitutional Union Men," and had put out their candidates, not having the one of whom we speak among them. For this, he felt himself slighted by his party, and determined to seek revenge. This,

he whispered to a friend who immediately acquainted the Democrats with the state of the disappointed Whig's feelings. Here, certain Democrats, who felt called upon to *purchase* Whigs, whenever they were in the market, made the proposition to put him at the head of their party, provided he would join them in opposition to the Constitutional Union Party. He replied, that under the name of a Democrat, he could not join them, for he had always opposed them in name and principle; but if they would assume the name given them by the Whigs, "Fire Eaters," he would make one of them. The Democrat to whom the offer was made agreed to his proposals, as though he considered it a great acquisition to have so *distinguished* a person in his party, and as the purchaser thought the people were getting tired of their name, and that the Whig would bring strength to the party, (probably one vote, besides his own, to the utter loss of about 350) he (the Whig,) was formally received as a "Fire Eater," and by that purchase, the county was lost to the Democrats, at the election for Delegates to the State's Convention, and came very near being lost at the next election for members of the Legislature and Governor. In 1851, the Legislature met, and behold! a majority of Democrats was returned. A Convention was held by the members, and they again took the name of Democrats; this rather staggered our "purchase," but he thought the thing might wear on awhile without his taking a name that he so cordially despised, and that he would remain neutral until the next election for Governor; probably something would happen before that time, so that he would be ready to take either side. It chanced that the Democrats were successful in electing a Governor and Legislature, and this person, the subject of remark, joined the crowd, and at last hallooed for Democracy. He obtained an office in the Legislature, for which he received a very good salary, and actually held out a Democrat till the end of the session, but the name had become extremely burdensome to him, and he resolved to drop it as soon as opportunity afforded. So in the Summer, before the next general election, he declared himself for the temperance candidate for Governor, (1855) and pledged his word that that candidate was not a Know Nothing. (We suppose he was deceived in this, for that same candidate was in 1857, a Know Nothing candidate for Representative in the county in which he resides.) He remained, however, a Democrat, long enough to find out the corruption of the party and to be confirmed in the principles of his old party, viz: that the people are incapable of judging who shall be their officers, especially the Democrats who elect such men as Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Polk, Pierce and Buchanan for President, and for Governor, such as Clark, Lumpkin, Schley, McDonald, Towns, Johnston and Brown. He sundered all ties that bound him to Democracy, by taking the stump for Ben Hill, the Know Nothing candidate for Governor. We hope that the Democratic party will never again condescend to *purchase* a member, for one that would sell himself, they are compelled to doubt, and can never feel safe in trusting him, as they know he must be a stranger to true political principles.

But there is another case in point—another individual whose character will reflect that of a great many politicians of Georgia. He was

raised in the ranks of the party opposed to Democracy until he was admitted to the bar. He then changed his residence and politics, and in 1835 became a strong advocate for Democracy. In 1850, he was a States' Rights Democrat. He had been several times a Democratic Representative in the State Legislature, and as he was of an aspiring nature, the office of Judge, or Solicitor would have retained him in their ranks, but it seems they hadn't sufficient confidence in him to give him either of these offices, and he, knowing that they had adopted the policy of buying *doubtful* politicians, and thinking he had served long enough, without substantial pay, formally withdrew from them. But unfortunately, the Whig party was just about to "give up the ghost," and so our politician had the honor of being left *partyless*, (if such an expression be allowed,) for a short time. The name of "Federalist" had gone down, the name of "National Republican" had shared the same fate, the name of "Native American" had been "blighted to obscurity," and upon the ruins of them, the Whig party was adopted; but alas! it, too, had departed this life with its leaders, Clay and Webster, and there was nothing left only Black Republicans and Know Nothings, and our hero joined the Know Nothings, in whose ranks he is now safely ensconced, and we hope he will publicly espouse the Know Nothing cause during the remainder of his political career, so that when the Democrats meet with him, they will know him. In other States, as well as Georgia, such characters have weakened the Democratic party.—They occupy the same place these days, that those who took British protection did, in the days of the Revolution, the latter of which did the cause of liberty more injury, than the Tories, who took up arms and fought the Whig Party face to face. As they were all the time in fear of one party or the other, and were compelled to do the dirty work of the British, so those who have taken Know Nothing protection, will be forced to do the drudgery of the party, and they are more to be guarded against than the old stock that have always opposed Democracy. We would say to you, "Go, in peace," and remain where you are, where God and nature designed you should be, viz: in the ranks of the opposers to Democracy and religious liberty—Federalists or Know Nothings.

One more illustration, and we leave them. I will, in this instance, give a sample of many who have travelled the same road. He was a Democrat of the old Liberty Stock of '76, but he has fallen from that high estate which all freemen are born "heir to." He was raised in the ranks of the Democratic party, and followed their fortunes from *earliest infancy*. He delighted in the name of Clark, and had it been necessary, would freely have shed his blood in defence of the principles of Democracy. He was Captain of the "Polk stalk company," in his county, and paraded in all the adjoining counties. He was a true "States' Rights Democrat," in 1850, and was very popular in his county, but his popularity was greatly diminished by a personal difficulty with an influential Democrat, and in an evil hour he threw himself upon the Know Nothings for protection, by becoming one of them. But they were not able to regain for him his former political footing, and although, by his own act, he was thrown from the ranks of Democracy, he is now abu-

sing the Democrats for their ingratitude towards him. Can it be possible that a man may have a soul for years and then lose it? If it may, we are constrained to believe that the individual above described is in that forlorn condition—soul forsaken! And yet he is permitted to live upon earth, probably as a warning to all Democrats who would join the ancient enemy.

Chapter V.

CONNECTION BETWEEN THE POLITICS OF GEORGIA AND OF THE UNITED STATES.

In order to show the connection between the politics of Georgia and of the General Government, it is necessary to give a short sketch of the complexion of the different administrations, from the first organization of the General Government to the present time.

On the 30th April, 1789, George Washington was inaugurated first President of the United States, having been unanimously elected by the people of the ten States that voted in the Electoral College. Perhaps no other could have, at that time, sustained the Constitution in a manner satisfactory to the people. He had taken the lead in the Revolution, fought the battles and gained the victory for them, and such was the confidence reposed in him, that though the division was great, they all seemed content to let matters rest in his hands. He was again elected in 1793, unanimously as before, and served for two terms (eight years). In order to give general satisfaction, he selected his cabinet from different parties, and, by so doing, allayed in some degree the strife raised in Congress on different political questions. On the 3d March, 1797, his term of office expired, and he retired to private life, beloved by all, and claimed by both parties as their head.

JOHN ADAMS—who had been twice Vice President, was inaugurated on the 4th March, 1797. He took a decided stand in politics, and was a Federalist. His administration is memorable on account of the "Alien and Sedition laws," which created a great deal of discontent among the people and caused a permanent division between the two parties, which have remained distinct from that day to this. He served one term and was a candidate for a second, but was defeated by

THOMAS JEFFERSON—who had been Vice President under his administration. Previous to his election as President, the Democratic party was organized (in 1797), with Mr. Jefferson for its leader. He was inaugurated on the 4th March, 1801, and administered the Government on Democratic principles. He was re-elected in 1804, and served for eight years, his popularity increasing from the time of his first

election till he went out of office. During his administration, there were few men in the Southern States, who acknowledged themselves Federalists. They dropped their name and assumed that of "National Republicans." Mr. Jefferson was succeeded by

JAMES MADISON—who was inaugurated 4th March, 1809. He served eight years, and was in principle a true Democrat. Under his administration was commenced the war of 1812, between the United States and Great Britain. The Federalists bitterly opposed this war, and soon after its commencement they met at Hartford, and re-organized, (the greater portion of the National Republicans again assuming the name of Federalists,) passing resolutions which made it the duty of all belonging to the party to assist the British by all possible means, and to hoist blue lights to pilot them to our shores. But notwithstanding this opposition, the war was prosecuted, and successfully terminated, greatly to the advantage of the United States. Mr. Madison's war measures at length became popular with all parties, so that the Northern Federalists became "National Republicans" and those in the South "Jeffersonian Republicans." He closed his administration with great popularity, and was succeeded by

JAMES MONROE—who was also a Democrat, and who served for eight years. He was first inaugurated on 4th March, 1817. He was deservedly popular with the people of the United States for his zealous co-operation with Madison. He was succeeded by

JOHN Q. ADAMS—who was elected, not by the popular vote, but by the House of Representatives. The candidates for this election were Jackson of Tennessee, Crawford of Georgia, Clay of Kentucky, and Adams of Massachusetts; but as neither of them were elected in the Electoral College, the decision devolved upon the House, and was terminated as above stated. He was inaugurated on the 4th March, 1825. He possessed the confidence of the two preceding Presidents, and had a mixed Cabinet, yet such was his inclination for Internal Improvements, (which had always been a measure of the Federal party), that the Federalists gave him their entire support, and this, together with his favoring of the abolition petitions, caused him to lose the confidence of all the Southern States. At the next election the Democratic party declared for

ANDREW JACKSON—who was elected by an overwhelming majority. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and Commander General of the American Army at New Orleans in the war of 1812, was a Democrat from the organization of that party, and never swerved from the support of its principles. He was inaugurated on the 4th March, 1829, and served two terms. During his administration the *money power* undertook to control the Government, through the United States' Bank and its agencies, but by his determined efforts he prevented this, by removing the deposits of the General Government from the Bank and vetoing the bill for the recharter of that bank. He was, in reality, at the head of the nation, taking the whole responsibility upon himself. His Cabinet was for his use, not to use him. If they did not appear disposed to have *right* done, they should not have *wrong*—he re-organized

his Cabinet for the purpose of carrying out his own principles. By his energy and perseverance he put down the principles of Nullification, which caused him to have a great many enemies, but nothing could change his course. He went smoothly through his administration, and the gratitude of the nation is now his. His memory is embalmed in the hearts of all true Democrats.

MARTIN VAN BUREN—succeeded Jackson, and was inaugurated on 4th March, 1837, and was the first President that had not taken a part in the Revolutionary war. He was a warm supporter of Jackson's administration, and was himself a Democrat. Under his administration the Sub-Treasury was established, which caused him to be very unpopular, and defeated him at the next election, but that measure is now regarded with favor by all parties, and is the settled policy of the Government. Immediately after his election the great Whig party was organized for the purpose of defeating the Democratic party of the United States, and so far succeeded, as, at the next election, to elect

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON—who was inaugurated on 4th March, 1841. It is not well known what course he would have pursued, as his death prevented his taking any special measures; but so far as was in his power, he had endeavored to carry out the designs of the Whig party. He lived only one month after his inauguration, and

JOHN TYLER—the Vice President became, under the Constitution, President, and was inaugurated 9th April, 1841. He had become one of the Whig party, having joined them for the purpose of defeating Van Buren, but at a meeting of Congress soon after his inauguration, he made the discovery that he had taken the wrong position, had joined the Whigs when in reality his principles did not coincide with theirs; so he fell, again, into the ranks of Democracy, and administered the Government upon Democratic principles for three years ten months and twenty-one days. He was succeeded by

JAMES K. POLK—who was inaugurated 4th of March, 1845, and administered the Government four years. On account of the Annexation of Texas to the United States, the Mexicans declared war against the United States, and at the time of Polk's inauguration, they were marching to the Rio Grande with orders to re-take Texas, and to invade this country; and they had the sympathy of the Whig party as well as the prayers of the Whig clergy throughout the United States; and in Georgia, their Orators, their Congressmen, their Legislators, and the lowest vagabonds they had in their service, by way of distinction in speaking of the war, with noses turned up and lips curled, would call it "Jimmy Polk's War." But notwithstanding there were the Whigs at home and the Mexicans abroad to contend with, the United States conquered and peace was restored; and for brilliancy and success the four years of Polk's administration stand unequalled by any known in history. Mr. Polk's successor was

ZACHARY TAYLOR—who was inaugurated on 5th of March, 1849. He was the successful candidate of the Whig party. His election and administration came very near causing a dissolution of the Union. Although a gallant soldier, he was out of place in the President's Chair.

He died 9th of July, 1850, having administered the Government sixteen months and five days, and

MILLARD FILLMORE—Vice President, took the oath of office 10th of July, 1850, and, in every instance where such a thing was possible, he carried out the Whig principles to the letter. His administration is memorable for his "Cuba Proclamation," and "Texas boundary" question. He was succeeded by

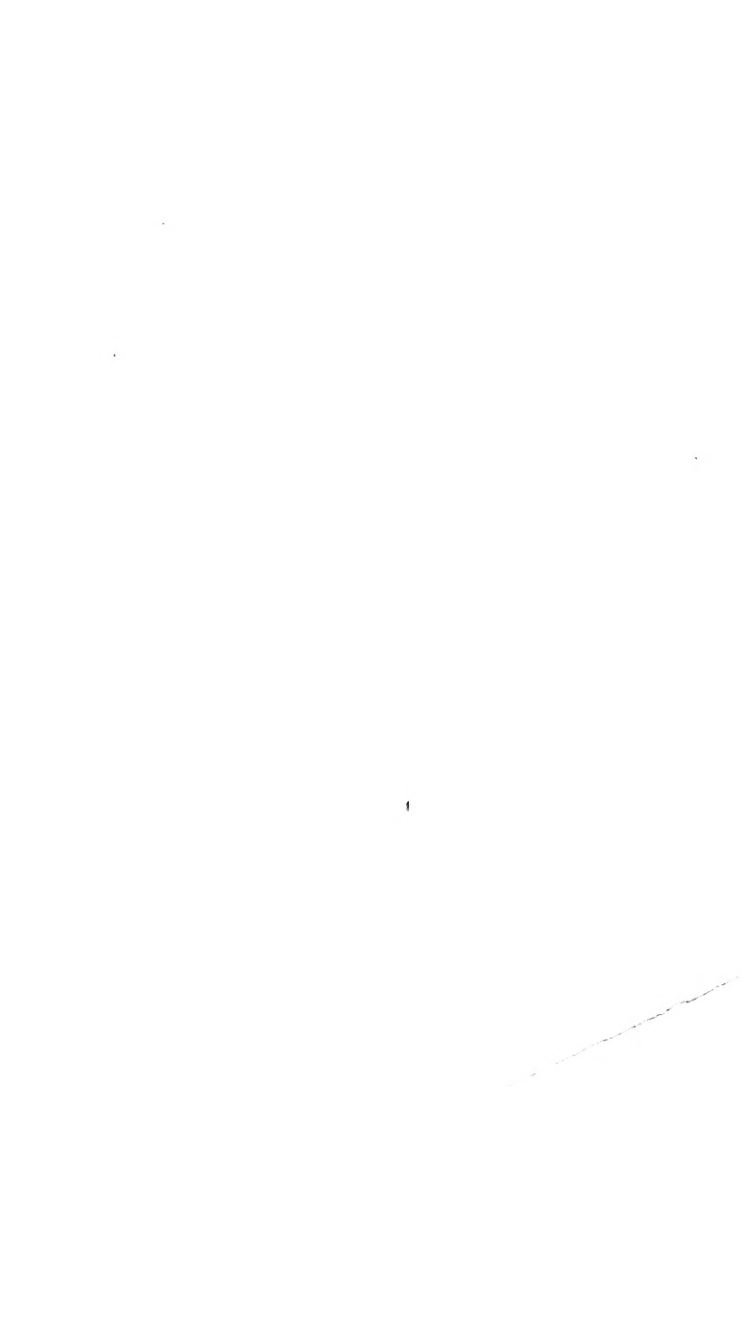
FRANKLIN PIERCE—who was inaugurated 4th March, 1853. He was a Democrat, and administered the Government upon true Democratic principles. During his administration, the Know Nothing party was organized. This organization embraced all the Opposition to Democracy, and Kansas was the theatre of action. But in spite of their efforts, Mr. Pierce's administration was popular, and he was succeeded by a Democratic President,

JAMES BUCHANAN—who was inaugurated 4th of March, 1857, and is now the President of the United States, administering the Government upon Democratic principles, and giving general satisfaction to all the Democrats throughout the limits of the Union.

Thus, up to the present administration, we've had fourteen Presidents; and, during this time, there have been 47 years, 10 months and 21 days of Democratic Administration, 12 years of mixed, and 8 years and 1 month of Federal or anti-Democratic; and although whenever a Democrat has been elected, the cry with the Opposition party has been "our country is ruined," we see that under Democratic administrations we have the strongest and best regulated Government ever known in the civilized world, and one that will bear the test of centuries.

Our present Chief Magistrate is affording evidence of his worthiness of the confidence in him reposed. Long life to our gallant standard bearer—peace and prosperity to our Democratic-republican Government!

July 19, 1859



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